

## SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

### IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph of the specification starting on page 3, line 27 with the following paragraph:

**FIG. 1 shows how the wireless LAN is connected to an IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) (3). A subscriber MT (6) of a wireless LAN (10) is connected via a radio interface (11) to the wireless LAN at a location having wireless LAN coverage (hotspot). For the authentication, the subscriber MT (6) receives an IP address (e.g. through DHCP) from the proxy call state control function node (P-CSCF) (1). The subscriber MT (6) can thus authenticate himself, by means of ~~a session initiation protocol (SIP)~~ registration, in the IMS (3) without any prior bearer level authentication (e.g. H/2, authentication via the radio interface is optional). In the IMS (3), the authentication takes place on the application side in the call state control function node (CSCF) (4) via an SIP registration message. This authentication guarantees the MT (6) access to specific profiles (e.g. WLAN profiles). The CSCF (4) uses an authentication that is known per se for the IMS (3), but not for a WLAN (10), by means of the home subscriber system (HSS) (5) via the Cx interface. The P-CSCF (1) of the WLAN (10) receives the result of the authentication via an SIP registration request (e.g. 200 OK). This result is transferred to the WLAN access gateway (WAGW) (2). The WAGW (2) controls the access to services and monitors the successful authentication in the IMS (3). The wireless LAN (10) is connected to the Gi interface or Mm interface with the IMS (3). The Gi interface is an interface within the IP network (7) and is thus subject to special security precautions. The geographical distance between the IMS (3) and the location having WLAN coverage is also taken into account. At the Mm interface, the connection between the IMS (3) and the location having WLAN coverage (hotspot) is effected via an IP multimedia network (Internet) (8).**